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What of the Hog Industry In Western Canada?

By Robert H. Carlyle

Chairman, Agriculture Committee, Alberta C.C.F.

THE Dominion Government recently announced an increase in the price of barley and oats. This information has been received with some concern by livestock associations, as well as by individual hog or cattle producers. It will more than offset the increase in the price of hogs granted early in the year. The policy for subsidy payment to livestock feeders who purchase grain will be continued. This will now amount to approximately 25 cents per bushel for barley.

The position of the farmer feeding his own grain on the farm, however, remains unchanged. He will be feeding grain which is worth 25 cents more per bushel than that of the man who purchases his feed. This discrimination was undoubtedly one of the major causes of the serious decline in hog production, and now there will be a further tendency to sell barley at the higher price and reduce swine breeding operations.

The farmer in eastern Canada continues to hold a great advantage. He has been obtaining something near \$2.00 per hundred-weight more for his hogs and has been able to buy western grain, freight free, with the government subsidy in addition. The western farmer of course is assisting in paying the freight and the subsidy.

Further Decrease Inevitable

Before the increase in grain prices was announced on March 17, there was every indication that there would be a substantial increase in hog production this year. Now the situation is reversed and unless further concessions are made, a still further decrease in production is inevitable.

It would appear that the policy of the Dominion government in recent years has been to offer every possible encouragement to the hog producer in eastern Canada while maintaining a rather indifferent attitude toward the welfare of the industry in the west. But it is doubtful if the practice of paying free freight on large amounts of grain to eastern Canada for an indefinite period is economically sound. If this grain were fed on the farm where it is raised, it would mean that only 1 pound of bacon would be shipped this great distance rather than 5 or 6 pounds of grain.

East vs. West

However a satisfactory solution to the problem may be rather difficult if both the eastern and western farmer are to be satisfied.

The payment of the 25 cent subsidy to farmers feeding their own grain, as well as to those purchasing grain would put all producers on an equal basis, if such a policy could be properly administered. It would mean, however, that the farmers' own figures of how much grain was fed would have to be taken, and it is contended that certain individuals might take advantage of such a procedure.

The discontinuance of all subsidy payments with a further increase in bacon prices would be agreeable to the west, but the east-



ROBERT H. CARLYLE

ern farmer would undoubtedly object as on the average he purchases a larger percentage of the grain he feeds.

Gov't Could Pay Freight

Some livestock organizations have been asking that the Government pay the freight on western bacon to the seaboard, as a means of equalizing the western price with the eastern. This would seem

quite feasible, as the freight is now being paid on grain going east to produce bacon there.

Income Tax

From other quarters it is requested that all income derived from hog production be free of income tax. Such action would undoubtedly give the industry a decided stimulus, but would certainly result in similar demands being made by other groups. While income tax is a factor in the problem, a substantial increase in exemptions, five-year moving average and general revision of regulations and administration should largely overcome this.

Then the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, at their last convention, asked for a barley bonus of \$5.00 per acre, as a means of increasing the production of feed grain. Such a plan would remove the discrimination against the farmer feeding his own grain, but is frowned on by many who are concerned about the growing weed menace, as much land unsuitable for a grain crop would be seeded to collect the bonus.

Must Have Fair Return

In the final analysis it is apparent that farmers generally cannot be expected to increase hog production without securing a fair return for the additional labor involved.

The time may not be far distant

when our export market for Canadian wheat will be limited and we must turn to production of other commodities. With intelligent long-term planning, we can produce high quality bacon in western Canada as easily as any other country and farmers should no longer tolerate the chaotic conditions which have existed in this major industry for the past two years.

LABOR ALARMED AT RISING COSTS

PRESENT BRIEF

OTTAWA (CPA)—The rising cost of living and the too-rapid removal of price control were high on the list of labor's concerns in the presentation made to the Dominion Government on March 23 by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"We view with alarm," the T.L.C. brief said, "the manner in which the Government has weakened its effort in the direction of controlling prices. It must be recognized that every rise in costs is a corresponding reduction in the standard of living of most Canadian citizens and while, on the one hand, we see plenty of evidence of a desire to control labor, we see little or nothing being done in curtailing the activities of big business in the direction of excess profits, in the operation of cartels in eliminating competition and enhancing prices, in the prohibiting of watered stock and stock manipulation, the effects of which have and are still having a distinct adverse effect on the lives and standards of living of Canadian citizens to far greater extent than the small wage increases that have been secured and which are now rapidly being lost in the payment of higher costs.

"In the interests of the workers and of most Canadian people, we strongly urge our Dominion Government to reconsider the lifting of price controls and return to the able and efficient methods demonstrated in actual operation to be fully possible and workable."

Income Tax

Other recommendations to the government included the raising of income tax exemptions to \$2,400 for married persons and \$1,000 for single persons. The T.L.C. has not forgotten the violent disturbances at Cornwall, and Montreal during the seamen's strike last summer, a section of the brief said:

Severe Use of Detectives

"There is a growing tendency on the part of anti-union concern to engage the services of private detective agencies. It naturally follows, the more labor discord and strife—the more business for such agencies. Their use is a growing menace to industrial peace and harmony and should be curtailed. For this reason we ask the Dominion Government to seriously take under advisement the introduction of legislation prohibiting the use of private detective agencies in all matters coming within the scope of industrial relations between employers and employees and labor disputes either anticipated or in effect."

At a recent London dinner the following story was told by Mr. G. R. Strauss, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport: "Recently a minister of the crown was asked by the B.B.C. to broadcast. The minister sent a letter to the B.B.C., regretting that pressure of duties prevented him from making the broadcast. And because of an error on the part of his typist, the minister's letter stated: 'The minister regrets he is unable to make the broadcast because he is very occupied at present with the duties of his department.'"

French Co-ops Rally People

By Claude Dufresne

THE French co-operative movement has survived all the political ups and downs and constitutes the most helpful contribution to the general campaign for lower prices which has been undertaken by the French government. In fact, it has been noticed recently that the installation of a co-operative store in any section always results in the competing stores bringing their prices into line with those of the co-operative after a certain time. But the co-operative movement in France is not chiefly concerned with retail products.

Urban co-operatives are divided into four main groups: consumers' co-operatives, insurance, housing and occupational. These groups are themselves subdivided into several branches each. Thus, at the present time, statistics show that there are the following:

(a) 1,176 consumers' co-operatives with more than 8,000 retail stores, more than 1,700,000 members and 1,200 employees. A co-operative bank answers the financial needs of the movement by furnishing the capital necessary for purchasing operations.

(b) The activity of the consumers' co-operatives extended very quickly to protection against the most general risks by organizing insurance funds. In most cases, these companies have been founded and subsidized by consumers' co-operatives or by their wholesale stores.

Housing Co-operatives

(c) Housing co-operatives, that is to say the co-operative societies whose aim is to furnish their members with the best possible housing, are destined for large-scale development in France. It is especially in the field of reconstruction that the greatest effort is being made. Even after the last war, 2,311 reconstruction societies were formed with the aim of rebuilding the ruins of four years of war. Today the co-operatives have developed in more than 3,000 communities. Their reconstruction program takes in about 58% of the total destruction of France. Because of their low overhead and the efficiency of their operation, they are authorized to receive, in the form of advance, up to 90% of the estimated

amount of the damage suffered by their members, instead of the 75% allowed individuals.

Artisans' Co-ops

(d) In the field of occupational co-operatives, non-agricultural, the artisans' co-operatives are the most widespread. There are 156 organizations altogether, with a total of 80,274 members. The workers' production co-operatives, of which there are 648 with 31,000 members, are a developed form of the artisans' co-operatives. Already they are forging ahead in the most important lines of industrial manufacture.

Rural Co-ops

But alongside the urban organizations there are rural ones which can be subdivided into two main groups: credit co-operatives and selling co-operatives.

(a) France has 10,550 rural credit co-operatives, with 586,372 members. Through their agency, all long term agricultural undertakings are encouraged.

(b) Selling co-operatives are regular stores which do away with the middle-men and bring the producer and consumer together.

Thus, every day the importance of the co-operative movement is growing, both in number and in the volume of matters handled. It is a significant indication of the spirit of the new France which wants all its people to take part in the drive toward recovery.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

WHY NOT LIVESTOCK, TOO?

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: When one of your letter-writers in the March 8 issue terms the United Grain Growers as "just as co-operative as the Seale on Reliance Grain Co., in business to make profit for their shareholders who are supposed to be all farmers; they have been the main stumbling block to farm body amalgamation for the past twenty years," he was writing the rural gospel truth—which is not to be successfully denied.

E.G.T.'s views on the packing plants also made a home-run to this reader's mind. If those original "2 cents per bushel deductions" built the giant grain co-operatives which have since turned back many millions of dollars to their member-owners, the same technique would be similarly constructive in the livestock business? Your correspondent suggests that "if the livestock producers of western Canada would be willing to make a 1-cent per pound deduction to a fund . . . to buy the packing plants . . . the livestock business in their hands very quickly."

I agree. I also think that the erection of a Board of Livestock Commissioners for Canada (as called for by the C.F.A.) is an important step in this general direction—away from monopoly, exploitation, and toward orderly marketing and fair prices to primary producers and final consumers.

According to the official figures covering the "Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries of Canada," Slaughtering and Meat-packing is in the 3rd place in the list, with 146 plants; capital investment of \$94,000,000; employing 17,240 workers; paying wages and salaries of \$24,000,000; paying \$257,000,000 for livestock and raw materials; and producing goods with a gross value of \$297,000,000 (1941 Census).

Naturally, Mr. Editor, those revenues have nowhere to come from except out of the "hide" of either the livestock or the primary producer, or the final consumer?

EAST OF THE LAKEHEAD.

UNFAIRLY TAXED

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Much is being said at the present time about income tax. I believe that much more could and should be said in regard to it. The present application of the income tax does not allow wage earners to acquire the means to own their business or farm but must continue under their present status. Young people have almost no chance whatever of ever owning a business of their own and older people who are in debt have little chance of ever getting out because while interest is a deductible expense any payment on principal is not deductible.

The principle that that should be applied in administering the income tax should allow a person buying a business or farm an exemption up to a certain amount as set by parliament. This amount should be a deductible expense against income, and also to allow the same amount when applied against old debts on a quarter or half section farmstead, small business, or purchase of farmstead. Once this small business or farm is paid for or debt on same is cleared, there is the possibility that there would be a real income on which a tax might justly be paid. Would this not be a much squarer deal for the veteran or any young person trying to get a start?

I will enumerate some things that are wrong with the income taxes as now applied. It gives young people almost no chance whatever of owning a business or farm of their own. People who are in debt have almost no chance of ever getting out of debt. What a hopeless case for our new veterans. It can easily be worse for them

than for the veterans of War I. The present income tax is a device to keep people in debt and to perpetuate that system in a greater degree so that the relative few can be the economic masters to an even greater extent.

There is the lack of security which it causes and uncertainty because of the wide variations in its application as one part of a province is allowed exemptions and concessions that another part is not. A mass meeting was to have been held on March 13 in a certain town in Alberta. One of the subjects slated for discussion was the privilege that was given to two constituencies only, for farmers to go back to 1941 and average their incomes over a five year period.

The initial exemption was too small and while this exemption has been increased it does not compensate for the increased cost of living. There is not provision or allowances in the case of a farmer for the family help; or the farmer's own overtime work in raising hogs and raising cows. Because of this production is seriously interfered with, when all-out production is needed to feed a hungry world. So now there is a nation saying "I am not going to raise hogs and milk cows for Italy." It's unfair that application is making otherwise honest and honorable people study all possible angles to avoid its payment.

And finally, it is not at all agreeable to the small taxpayer to be taxed to his eyebrows, when by special concessions, certain large concerns have been given accelerated depreciation or plant extensions, cost plus contracts in many cases, and have obtained war plants, equipment and goods for nothing or next to nothing. These items would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

G. H. M.

IN ALBERTA SCHOOLS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: As part of our grade twelve social studies course I was asked to write a report on "Planned Economy". As reference material, distributed by the teacher, I was given a booklet entitled "A Planned Economy in Canada" put out by an organization under the fancy heading of The Canadian Economic Research Bureau.

The first half of this booklet, even before an economic plan was explained or presented, was devoted to pure professional "mud slinging" directed at the C.C.F. party.

All but omitting mention of policies of the other political parties of Canada it immediately set upon its purpose, a slandering accusation of the C.C.F. and its ideals, terming it a warning against such a party to Canadians.

I object! I object most strongly against literature of this type being circulated in the high schools of Canada.

We are young, most of us are just beginning to really learn, many of us will eagerly consume the contents of booklets of this form, take them for facts and form our opinions.

Therefore we are not prepared to accept or discard political propaganda.

Until we are prepared it should and must be steered clear of the schools.

Yours truly,

JACK SIMPSON,
Lacombe, Alberta.

SCORES PENSIONS FOR FAVORED FEW

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I came in touch with your valuable paper through a friend. I love to note the punches you hand out to those who have their hands in the common people's pocket. I have been making these crummy-looking shirts for a long time, and I just had to see what kind of looking fellow would wear one of them.

Labour party of Britain has served notice on the present heirs of Lord Nelson that the pension which the perpetual pension of £5,000, or just over \$20,000 will cease. This pension was granted the original Nelson and his heirs. The government of 1806 also built a £90,000 house for him and his heirs. The "Star" inserted a picture of the 100 room house and the present heir sitting in one of the rooms.

I am not protesting against a pension to the original Nelson, although while he lived in this 100 room house and enjoyed this nice pension many of the men that fought under him were lingering in a work house or old people's home.

But I feel this perpetual pension has been an outrage on common decency for unearthing and putting an end to this outrage. I hope they uncover many such. I would advise them to move slowly. They might incur the displeasure of Mr. Churchill and his noble friends, stopping them living on the workers' thus. Such acts will add prestige to the Labour party.

As a young man I worked 60 hours a week for 10 shillings or \$2.50 a week while these heirs enjoyed this large fund provided by the people, for doing nothing. Long life to the Labour party and yourself.

WELL WISHER.

Kelowna, B.C.

S.C. PROPAGANDA IN FARM PAPER

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I was very pleased to see Mr. Tudor's letter challenging the Western Producer on its refusal to publish letters in reply to anti-social letters with which its "Open Forum" is loaded. I have watched their Open Forum pretty closely and would say on the average that two-thirds of the letters are Social Credit propaganda. Personally, I have written a lot of letters to the Open Forum and I believe I have had two published in the last ten years. This is not good enough. I don't labor under any false impressions about the quality of my letters, but I aim to tell the truth as it appears to me. Furthermore, I think a farm paper should give the preference to farmers instead of a bunch of what I call professionals who will have the same letter in 3 or 4 different papers at the same time.

For instance, Jacques had a letter in the W.P. this week. The same letter is in the Edmonton Journal. I have noticed letters by Nichols in the Edmonton Journal, Western Producer and the Family Herald. Jacques is an M.P., Nichols a paid member of the Social Credit government. These men I call professional propagandists. They are not farmers by any means. It is quite time somebody raised this question of giving equal space in the Open Forum to the defenders of true democracy.

H. WEAR.

R.R. 3, Vermilion.

It was a pretty shoddy-looking shirt, but it was the best he could find, so Jenkins bought it. Inside the garment, he found a slip of paper on which had been written his name and address and the message: "Please write and send me your photograph."

Yielding to this romantic call, Jenkins wrote to the girl and sent her a picture of himself. In a little while he received an answer. With heart flutter he opened it and read:

"Thanks for the photograph. I have been making these crummy-looking shirts for a long time, and I just had to see what kind of looking fellow would wear one of them."

Toucher: "Correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys.'"

Pupil: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."

The Country Woman

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

PERHAPS it is not the best way to spend Sunday afternoon but I have spent quite a bit of it in reading Hansard. Perhaps it is not the best way, for I think at times the emotions that are stirred are not at all Christian-like! Few other publications I think cause the alternation of feelings that Hansard arouses. And it always interests me to think that where one reader heartily agrees, another reads with contempt; where one applauds another hisses, as it were. Sometimes I wonder if it wouldn't be wise to have Hansard printed without the names being attached to the speeches. We might read some addresses with a little less prejudice and others a little more critically. Human beings are funny creatures.

But I found I did get in some Scripture even if I were not reading it direct. For instance, Mr. Hansell was loudly denouncing the Marketing Bill and painted a horrible picture of planning for the necessary amount of grain to Britain. He said we must return to common sense and that we should not follow Socialism or C.C.F.-ism. We must return to the truth enunciated in the scriptures and earn our bread by the sweat of our brow and receive reasonable recompense for services rendered. I must say I thought the good man somewhat garbled in his reasoning.

Also Mr. Low said he felt that any government that set out to have as their major objectives full employment, social security or a planned economy were going down the road to slavery and quoted the scripture as his support. He said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all his righteousness and all these things shall be added to you."

As Mr. Coldwell said "We are a Socialist group because we believe in the principles of democracy, and those principles of

human brotherhood that are at the base of the religion which most of us profess are indeed the same as those which lie at the root of a political philosophy, the basis of which is human brotherhood and goodwill to all mankind."

And sometimes the reading is a source of amusement when one knows anything of the philosophy of the speaker. For instance, an Alberta member who has not exactly gained the reputation of loving all his fellow men was setting forth the doctrine of the Christian Nationalists for whom he had been speaking in the States and to whose doctrine he subscribed. One of their planks was to maintain a government set up by the majority which abuses no minority and is abused by no minority. I could not but laugh and think that the speaker would find himself very much at home in such a Government for if ever a man has thrown abuse at the C.C.F., linking it with Communism as he invariably does, it is he. His line of argument being that both are opposed to monopoly capitalism, therefore they are one. But his indignation when the same line of reasoning (?) declares he must be a fascist because the fascists are against the C.C.F. and Communism, is amusing.

But in the words of the old song, "Aren't men funny!"

Honeymoon: The morning after the knot before.

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President: D. O. Roberts, 9611 53rd Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary: 9287 80th Avenue, phone 33016; Secy-Treasurer: J. Flower, 10832 15th Street, phone 71937; deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 98th Street, phone 23941.
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1028, Edmonton, Alta.—United Brotherhood—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President: W. G. Sington, 12065 94th St., Fin-Secy, L. D. Pollard, 9331 101A Avenue; Recording Secretary, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 1832 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Grant, Labor Temple.
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Fire Fighters No. 239, International Association—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 2614 103th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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REFUSING INFORMATION

A. J. E. LIESEMER in his address to the Edmonton C.C.F. members at the banquet in honor of the C.C.F. members of the legislature, told of the growing tendency of the Alberta government to refuse to give information to the public about public affairs. There is plenty of evidence to substantiate Mr. Liesemer's claim.

The extravagance and waste involved in the continuous building and rebuilding of the highway between Calgary and Edmonton has become a byword among motor car owners. Millions of dollars have been squandered for a road that begins to disintegrate almost on the day it is finished. But when the C.C.F. members of the legislature tried to find out how much money had been spent on that stretch of road in the past eleven years, the government refused to tell. Probably for a very good reason.

Rumors about the sale of government automobiles, with suggestions that members of cabinet ministers' families have been purchasers, are current around Edmonton. But when the legislature passed a motion for a return that would give the names of the persons to whom government cars had been sold and the prices paid, the government refused to give the information.

With serious misgivings in the minds of many Alberta people about conditions in the mental institutions of the province, the Veterans' member for Edmonton, Mr. Williams, moved for an inquiry into the operation of the mental hospitals. Again the government steamroller crushed the attempt to get information.

These are but a few of the examples of reticence on the part of the government to divulge information about the people's affairs. This tendency on the part of a government always creates the feeling among the electorate that it is time for a change.

QUESTIONABLE VENTURE

WHEN half a million dollars of public money is handed over to a private concern to spend in a speculative venture, it is important that there should be no question about the standing of the concern. Members of the opposition groups in the Alberta legislature were entirely right, therefore, in showing some concern about the additional \$100,000 which the government is paying over to Oil Sands Limited.

When the bill to provide for the appropriation of the additional \$100,000 was up for second reading the C.C.F. Leader, Mr. Roper, criticized the whole deal and asked that the affairs of the company, against which court actions were pending, be thoroughly investigated before any more money was voted.

In Committee of the Whole house Mr. Page, Leader of the Opposition, was equally critical of the province's tie-up with Oil Sands Limited.

On third reading of the bill Mr. Roper again protested its passage and moved a six months hoist, which is equivalent to killing a measure before the house. On a division seven members of the opposition groups voted for the motion. All the government members and the armed services representatives voted to pay the \$100,000.

If and when the Oil Sands deal blows up in the government's face, it will be well to remember that there were some members of the legislature who saw it for what it was.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

DURING the session of the legislature the C.C.F. members did their best to get a vote on the report of the Social Credit Board with its weird incantations against a "world plot" led by prominent Jews, and its condemnation of majority rule by the universal franchise, the secret ballot and right of political parties to exist. But every effort of the C.C.F. members to obtain a declaration of approval or disapproval of the Board's report was turned aside.

Now, when the session is over and there is no opportunity to answer him, Premier Manning comes out with a blast against those who have called attention to the dangerous, anti-democratic propaganda of the Social Credit Board. He assures the people of Alberta that the Social Credit movement accepts no responsibility for the anti-Semitism of Major Douglas (without naming him), the Social Credit Board or anyone else.

But Mr. Manning as Provincial Treasurer sponsors in the Legislature the appropriation by the use of which the Social Credit Board and its "technical advisor" peddle in Alberta the poisonous propaganda which is brewed in *The Social Credit* by the founder and mentor of the Social Credit movement, Major C. H. Douglas.

The Premier can hardly expect to have the people take his statement seriously if he continues to maintain the Social Credit Board, and to keep Mr. Byrne, the chore-boy and echo of Major Douglas, in charge of all government publicity and propaganda.

THE THIRD COLUMN

LATE SPRING

Time, March 24:

"The average U.S. citizen had assumed that his world would soon get back to normal after the war. . . . But last week, as spring grudgingly began to warm the continent, he had reached a reluctant conclusion: things were probably as normal as they were ever going to get and he was still living in the same old world."

"Many found the advent of spring, 1947, an ironical occasion. Some of the nation's fondest dreams had come true. . . . Shelves were loaded with things which a few months ago would have drawn sniffling crowds, no matter what their price. . . . But prices stayed stubbornly high or got higher."

"After the free-spending war years, millions were suddenly finding a kind of savage satisfaction in refusing to buy. . . ."

"In 1947, the U.S. Citizen could not even blame his troubles on somebody else. . . . The U.S. was now the mightiest power in the world — across the seas there lay only Russia and the rubble of the once-great nations of the past. Now the U.S. could only scan the inscrutable face of circumstance, find the answers to her own dilemmas, or fail. . . . It gave many an American a lonely feeling."

"In Indianapolis, a Time correspondent stood next to a stranger in the Saratoga Tavern. Afterwards he wrote: 'We talked about the weather and he said 'Yes, spring is here, all right, but there is something wrong.' I asked him what he said, 'I don't know, just something'."

★

NOW HE'S MORONIC!

Canadian Social Cretider,

March 6:

"In justice to Mr. Roper it must be acknowledged that, though his delivery is scarcely that of an orator, and his subject matter decidedly moronic, yet his powers of vituperation remain unimpaired."

★

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

New Statesmen-Nation,

March 8:

"(The American press is fully occupied burying the British Empire. — Manchester Guardian, March 4.)"

"Who killed Cock Robin?"

I, said U.S.
With the whole of my press,
I killed Cock Robin.

I saw him die,
Said the "Times" of N.Y.,
O me, O my!
I saw him die.

Who caught his blood?
I said McCormick,
It's good for my stummick,
I caught his blood.

Who'll make his shroud?
I'll finish it soon,
Said the "Herald Tribune",
I'll make his shroud.

Who dug his grave?
I did, said Hearst,
I started it first,
I dug his grave.

Who'll be chief mourner?
His name I will vindicate
Said the Scripps Howard
Syndicate
I'll be chief mourner.

Who'll toll the bell?
I, said P.M.
With a full requiem,
I'll toll the bell!

Every sheet in the States
Had obituaries written,
And they filled in the dates
Of poor Great Britain.
They just filled in the dates
Of late Great Britain.
Sagittarius.

FOOTPRINTS

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"When they tell you to consult mediums and ghosts that cheap and gibber in low murmurs, ask them if a nation should not rather consult its God."

WE now turn to the religious interpretation of history throughout the old and new testaments, and in the sense that the Bible pictures for us the changing beliefs that successive generations have held about God, every word in it is profoundly true. There runs through all scripture an expanding view of God, an ever clearer view, an ever upward trend toward the perfect interpretation given us by the Nazarene Carpenter.

The first historical age we have presented there is an era of special providence. God could be found walking along the roads of Palestine. He could be argued with, He could be made to change his mind, He could be brought to do things that He had decided not to do. He also spoke through other means. For instance, in the famous story of Baalim who tried to take a hand in the power politics of his day he was reproached by his beast of burden, "God spoke through an ass to his prophet to prevent him from making an ass of himself." Thus we find the course of history being changed as God was unpredictably swayed by the efforts of magic men. We are still not clear of this ancient delusion, and "business men" still play the market, still play with the lives and souls of men, according to the dictates

of modern witches and medicine men. If it is true that God can be thus influenced, "then history is unpredictable, is mumbo jumbo, is disorder."

Then came the minor prophets who began to catch a glimpse of Natural Law. Amos saw a plumb line. God measures men with his line, he does not interfere, but he will not be mocked. The prophets insisted that there is a moral law, that what God desires is that men should observe it. He is not to be swayed by rivers of oil, or turned by the blood of sacrifices, or changed by feasts of new moons, or any such priestly devices. Rather, Micah declares, he requires of men that they do justly, love mercy, and walk in humble fellowship with him. Thus God intervenes not so much to alter history as to measure men.

Since then God seemed remote and history uncertain, men turned to a third view, that of Apocalyptic Vision. This meant that Eternity would again sweep into history and end the cycle of redemption, self-sufficiency, and sin. This view of history extended down to the time of Jesus himself, and much of his teaching reflects the expectation of an immediate ending to the world, and the creation of a new heaven and a new earth.

So men came to a period of marking time, awaiting Her Tag—the day—, and reasoning that if all we need to do is to wait for the end of the world, as those who have been saved from it, then there is no need for Socialism.

Time to Change the Rules

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

IT is always a painful sort of reflection that brings one to thinking and talking about classes in society, class warfare and similar evidence of lack of accord in our conduct of affairs that make up our every day contacts, one with another. But it decided to believe there was no such thing.

Farmer, labor, white collar workers, bankers, industrialists, slaves and freemen, have-nots and haves, all these are words with real and definite meanings, and are used not for fiction but because of fact.

In a competitive system of economy it is inevitable that there should be such distinctions and handings together of people with like needs and like competitors. None of these groups are distinct. They tend to merge one into another.

The farmer, particularly, is easily classed as a laborer, an industrialist, a white collar man, and may be either a slave or a free-man depending largely by whom the distinction is made. Most of the time it pleases the bankers and industrialists to picture the farmer as an owner, one who should be, is, and is likely to continue to be very jealous of the prerogatives of the profit system, because he is an owner and owners presumably benefit by the profit economy.

Not In Owner Class

But when it comes to paying income tax the farmer finds himself not included in the owner class. When it comes to security of income he finds himself without the powers of the ordinary owner and subject to the vagaries of weather and market, helpless to control the rise and fall in price of his commodity or to relate it to any basis. He is bombarded with propaganda that denies the reasonableness or possibility of a system of production for use. He is made most fearful of the idea of Social-

ism but actually finds that his product is produced for use, is commandeered for use and is in plain fact socialized at a price below his cost of production.

Helpless Victim

His trouble is not to socialize his product but to have some social ownership in the production of the goods and services for which he must trade. Because of any lack of control over the economic factors that control him, he is the helpless victim of private profit enterprise. In imagination he owns his farm and his chattels but in economic fact he is himself a chattel of the private owners of the private profit system. Because he is a chattel, his chattels are chattels for the use not of the farmer as a private owner but of the system that makes him a chattel. He is not the only group but he definitely is the bottom group.

So farm organizations have banded together and set up co-operatives — the basic idea, to serve the farmer at cost and thus eliminate some of the private profit control. He has set up farm bodies for purposes of demanding parity in the scheme of affairs. He is a potent part of the electorate and assumes that governments must recognize him as such and move to protect him from his better placed competitors. But governments find it impossible so to protect him.

Controlled By Competitors

The co-operatives must be stopped. There is no parity price. Governments have committed themselves to the profit method of doing business. Prices to be determined by supply and demand. Both ends of the dead are controlled by the farmer's competitors: the amount of money made available to him, and the amount of goods available for satisfaction for that amount of money. Govern-

(Continued on page 7)

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WOMEN'S TEA, APRIL 17, 18, 19
Don't forget the C.C.F. Women's Club Spring Tea, to be held in the Empire Room of the Hudson's Bay Co. on April 17, 18 and 19. Look for full details in next week's issue.

ATTENTION LETHBRIDGE PUBLIC MEETING - MONDAY, APRIL 7th

6:15 p.m.

Red Cross Rooms,
Corner 12th Street and 7th Avenue.

Speakers

ELMER E. ROPER, M.L.A., Provincial Leader,
and
A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A., Calgary

ATTENTION CALGARY PUBLIC MEETING - WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th

8:15 p.m.

Calgary Labour Temple.

Speakers

ELMER E. ROPER, M.L.A., Provincial Leader,
and
A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A., Calgary

CCF NEWS ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

MRS. NELLIE PETERSON
Gleichen Constituency

Monday, April 14—I.O.O.F. Hall, Bassano.

Wednesday, April 16—Memorial Hall, Estherville.

Thursday, April 17—Community Hall, Gleichen.

Friday, April 18—K.P. Hall, Standard.

Saturday, April 19—Hussar Hall, Hussar.

All evening meetings

GOLD MINES GET TAX EXEMPTIONS

"World Is Hungry For Gold"
Progressive Conservative
Tells the House

OTTAWA, (CPA). — Pressure from the gold mining industry of Canada has succeeded in getting new tax exemptions from the federal government, with depletion allowances increased from 33 1/2 per cent to 40 per cent, with a minimum depletion allowance set at \$4 an ounce. Concessions in the length of time for write-off of depreciation and pre-production expenses have also been granted.

Following this announcement by the minister of finance on March 4, A. R. Adamson (P.C., West York) urged further concessions. Export restraints should be lifted, he said, to let Canadian gold fetch the world price.

"Full production of Canadian gold mines is the one thing which will bring us out of the international doldrums," said Mr. Adamson. "The world is hungry for gold."

HONOR CCF M.L.A.'S AT BANQUET HERE

Edmonton C.C.F. entertained at a banquet in the Corona hotel on Friday evening in honor of Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader and A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., C.C.F. member for Calgary, both of whom spoke briefly. John Burke, president of the Edmonton organization, presided. Mayor Harry D. Ainlay introduced Mr. Roper and Miss Marian Gimby spoke in highly laudatory terms of the work of Mr. Liesemer. Don Anderson led the community singing with Mrs. H. Scott at the piano. Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, social convener, was in charge of the arrangements.

Commenting on a Journal editorial which treated the Social Credit Board in a humorous vein, Mr. Roper warned that people also laughed when Hitler first pronounced his undemocratic theories. "We shouldn't laugh at cracks at democratic institutions," he said, "even if they come from crackpots." He briefly reviewed some of the highlights of the session.

As proof of the government's reluctance to have its policies questioned, Mr. Liesemer pointed to its refusal to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in mental institutions in the province, its refusal to co-operate in giving information to the I.O.D.E. committee conduction the Alberta Welfare Study as well as its refusal to give satisfactory answers to questions raised by members in the Legislature. Along with this development toward totalitarianism, he said, there were signs of division within the Social Credit party over these undemocratic procedures.

For C.C.F. people there was every reason for encouragement. "Events are moving our way," he declared.

Both M.L.A.'s were given ovations at the conclusion of their talks.

Woodsworth's Memory Is Fresh

By David Lewis
C.C.F. National Secretary

THE NAME of J. S. Woodsworth still awakens deep affection and continues to inspire the people of Canada and, particularly, the members of the C.C.F. This is strikingly emphasized by the early response to the Woodsworth House Campaign.



First returns to the Woodsworth House appeal are very promising. If the response continues as enthusiastically during the next few weeks, we shall each our objective.

But perhaps the most moving part of the response to the campaign is not the money but the letters which accompany some of the contributions. They show an affection for J. S. Woodsworth which is an eloquent tribute to his greatness. They also show a devotion to the C.C.F. which is a guarantee of the justice of our cause and of its eventual victory.

We at Woodsworth House have been moved by these letters. It would be thoughtless not to share at least a few of them with the readers of this paper.

I also hope that these excerpts will remind C.C.F. members and supporters to send their contributions immediately, if they have not already done so. Every one of us feels as the writers of these letters do; every one of us should act as they have done.

Sullivan Station, B. C.

"Enclosed please find cheque for the small sum of \$5.00 for our worthy cause, and if 39599 will subscribe the same amount it would do the trick, but I hope you will get double that amount. If we had a pork barrel like the old parties it would only be a drop in the ocean, such is the penalty of being poor, but honest."

Hollyburn, B.C.

"I am glad the CCF is taking this way of honoring the name of its great founder, and I hope the possession of a National Home will prove a real impetus to our CCF movement."

Wingham, Ontario

"I am most immediately responding to the call for financial help associated with the Woodsworth House, National Headquarters of our party. I am 75 years of age and take great pleasure in enclosing cheque for \$5.00. This sum represents all, and indeed a good deal more than all I can afford. I cherish a hope of being able to visit Ottawa this summer, and if I do, my first call will be Woodsworth House."

Verdun, Quebec

"Please accept this small contribution (\$10.00) toward the Woodsworth House Campaign.

"The high ideal for which the late Mr. Woodsworth stood has

been an inspiration to many of us, especially the racial minorities. "I only wish my contribution was greater."

Collingwood, Ontario

"Just a line or two to say that I have no bank account and I am lucky to have a dollar or two to send you, as I have had arthritis bad for this last 10 years . . . I am 69 past and so I am creeping up. I am putting in \$2.00 hoping it will help."

RUTH CHERRY COMMENTS ON BRITISH SCENE

"Poor England seems to get it coming and going—this year's weather has reached a new low and I could count the fine days since I arrived on my fingers," writes Ruth Cherry, former secretary-treasurer of the Calgary C.C.F. Constituency Association who is visiting in England, "we can't have the huge fires we used to have to counteract the cold."

However, she finds it very interesting living there just now. She has met many people who criticize the government but points out that if you say to them, "then you're going to vote Conservative next time?" they emphatically deny it. "I don't think the old parties will ever get in again and I think it is a good sign that the 'g'ingering' is coming from a government group," she writes. "Of course the Conservative papers are making a lot of the 'revolt' as they call it."

"There is much dissatisfaction with foreign policy. The domestic policy is admirable and they are getting right on with it," states Miss Cherry in her letter.

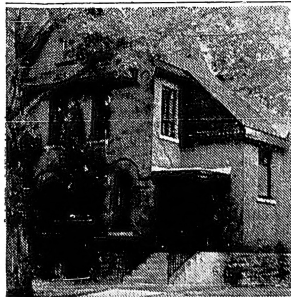
School Religion Meets July 22-31

The Alberta School of Religion will meet at "Fairweather" Camp, twelve miles west of Calgary, July 22-31. Prominent among visiting lecturers will be Rev. Dr. Harold A. Bosley, of Baltimore, Md., who will speak on "This is our Faith Victorious," and Dr. Eugene Forsey of the Canadian Congress of Labor, Ottawa, who will lecture on "Economic Planning in a Free Society." Those desiring fuller information are asked to write Rev. A. H. Rowe, Acme, Alberta, or Rev. H. M. Horricks, Medicine Hat.

Pension Petition Deadline April 30

April 30 has been set as the deadline for signatures to the petition to parliament requesting old age pensions of \$50 per month at the age of 65 years. Completed forms should be sent immediately to the C.C.F. Provincial office, 10010 102nd Street.

OTHER C.C.F. NEWS
ON PAGE 6



IN TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
J. S. WOODSWORTH
and in dedication to the cause for
which he lived and died

F. J. Dodds,
Edmonton, Alberta.

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5 Minutes With the CCF

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.
Provincial Leader

IN RESPONSE to an almost universal, province-wide demand, the Alberta government has brought down an automobile insurance plan. But the people of the province have been handed a shrivelled lemon. Motorists are to be compelled to pay one dollar extra, for which they get less than nothing. And people who may be injured in a motor vehicle accident will only be able to collect from the accident fund if they can prove negligence against the driver of the vehicle.

Here is how it will work. Every motor car owner will pay an extra dollar when he buys his license. This will make a fund of about one hundred thousand dollars. If you get hurt in an automobile accident and you go to court and sue the driver of the car and negligence against him is proven, and you get a judgment, you can collect from the fund the amount of the judgment.

And what happens to the car owner? Well, he first loses his driver's license. And he won't get it back until he pays back to the fund the total amount of the judgment, which may run as high as ten thousand dollars. If he has no insurance he must find the money, and if he hasn't any money, his property will be taken to pay the debt. But even then he won't get his license back until he can show an insurance policy.

Must Take Court Action

Now, let's look at it first from the angle of the injured person. The injured person, or the dependents of a person who is killed, can only collect through a court action. Let me show you what that means. Since the Saskatchewan automobile insurance act came into force last year, until January 15th of this year, there were 64 death claims filed. Now listen to this: there were only three of these cases in which a claim could have been made under an ordinary insurance policy. That means that in over ninety-five per cent of the cases the dependents of the killed persons would not have collected a red cent under the scheme we are getting in Alberta. Under the Saskatchewan law it is not necessary to go to court. It is not necessary to prove negligence. It is only necessary to be the victim of an accident. You collect whether or not the driver has been negligent.

But what about the motorist? The motorist in Alberta is also getting a very real deal. He gets, absolutely nothing for the dollar which is collected from him by the government. And then he is forced by a particularly pernicious form of compulsion to buy insurance at rates as high as the traffic will bear, or stand the risk of having to pay a bill of anything up to ten thousand dollars, enough to ruin most car drivers.

\$6 In Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan every car owner must have insurance under the provincial scheme. For six dollars he is protected against liability for personal injury to anyone, and for his six dollars he also gets one-hundred-dollar-de-

ductible collision insurance — all for six dollars.

5 Times As Much Here

Under the Alberta scheme we will pay five times as much for the same coverage.

But you say, surely the rates will come down when everybody has to insure. But will they? The Alberta scheme is the same as that in Manitoba. But a Winnipeg car owner pays exactly \$31.00 for the same insurance as the Regina owner pays \$6.00 for under the Saskatchewan government scheme. And don't forget this; every man, woman and child is protected in Saskatchewan. Under the Alberta scheme you're protected only if you can obtain a judgment in the courts.

In its frenzied determination to protect the big interests which are now its chief supporters, the Tory Social Credit government has sold you down the river again. It's certainly time for a change in Alberta.

HOWE'S \$70 A MONTH SUITES NOT THE ANSWER

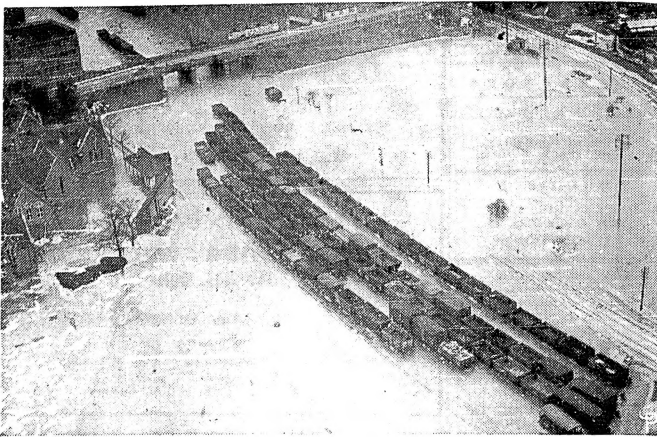
Two-Thirds of People Can't Afford More Than \$25 Month Says Coldwell

O T T A W A, (CPA). — "Mr. Howe proposes for 1947 the building of standard four-room units to rent at seventy dollars a month. But, according to the Curtis Report, two-thirds of the Canadian people cannot afford rentals of more than twenty-five dollars a month," M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, said in his broadcast over a nation-wide C.B.C. network on February 19. Mr. Coldwell said the Prime Minister had "pointed with satisfaction" to houses built last year, challenging critics to find any other country with a comparable record.

Mr. Coldwell took up the challenge, showing that New Zealand is 40% ahead on housing production, and has built 23,000 well-constructed permanent houses which rent for \$18.25 a month, while the Canadian government had built nothing in this price range at all.

The recent rise in prices had meant a serious drop in incomes, affecting particularly old age pensioners and other pensioners, Mr. Coldwell said. He said that the C.C.F. is asking for \$50.00 a month for all at the age of 65. He believed there would be no shortage of money for this purpose if production were kept up. National revenues are high, Mr. Coldwell said. "Indeed, there is talk of a surplus of over two hundred million dollars this year. The C.C.F. believes that, before we start showing surpluses and further reduced taxes for people in the higher brackets, or on the corporations, we should give a square deal to our old folk."

BRITISH FLOOD WATERS HALT TRANSPORTATION



LONG LINES OF FREIGHT CARS are marooned by the flood waters in the region of Bedford, England, where a critical transportation problem has been created. A vast area was inundated by the overflow of the Ouse River in this area. Most of England and part of Wales are affected by the flood. (International)

BRONSON SPEAKS, NEW CALGARY CLUB

BANQUET, DANCE

CALGARY. — "There should be no soft-peddling of the fact that the C.C.F. intends to socialize monopoly capitalism," stated Hal Bronson, C.C.F. "Prime Minister" of the University of Alberta Students' Parliament in his address as guest speaker at the banquet of the Calgary young people's New Era Club in the Labor Temple last Saturday. "We must do more than try to patch up capitalism or we are no different than the other parties," he declared. "When the patching process fails Social Credit and the other old line parties will get the blame. They will deserve it — they've earned it. The C.C.F. proposes the alternative for the failing capitalist system, and we must let Canada know where it can turn when the present system finally becomes bankrupt."

Mr. Bronson said that there was an alarming resemblance between the Social Credit party and Hitlerism in Germany.

In introducing the speaker, A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., who had attended the sessions of the Student Parliament, said that Hal Bronson and his associates had done an excellent job of presenting C.C.F. proposals in action. All opposition parties had confined themselves to criticism of the "Treistral" type. "The tremendous superiority of the C.C.F. students over the Social Credit opposition was so obvious that the refusal of Government owned station CKUA to carry a second broadcast of the proceedings is entirely understandable," concluded Mr. Liesemer.

Miss Penny Pinnell, president of the New Era Club, was in the chair. She explained that the club membership was not limited to C.C.F. members, but that it was formed for social and study purposes and it was hoped that out of its activities would come assistance and further membership to the C.C.F. Miss Pinnell thanked the speaker, Mr. Kirk and Mrs. Lewis for leading the sing-song, Mrs. Geiger for her aid in getting the club started, and the several members of Club No. 1 who sponsored and arranged the banquet.

Following Mr. Bronson's address the 50 members and friends present took car and bus to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geiger where they enjoyed an evening of dancing and games.

Patient: "Doctor, the size of your bill makes me feel all over." Doctor: "That will be \$20 extra for sterilizing your system."

COLDWELL URGES SOCIALIZATION GERMAN INDUSTRY

O T T A W A, (CPA). — Socialization of German industry — "the only possible solution now," and a European economic planning agency responsible to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, were solutions put forward by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, during a special debate on the peace treaties with Germany and Austria in the House of Commons.

Mr. Coldwell declared that "it is meet and proper that we should demand recognition of Canada's right to full participation in the negotiations of the peace treaties. . . . We support fully the protests made by the government against the limitations imposed upon Canada by the foreign ministers of the Great Powers."

A joint protest by "nations treated similarly to ourselves" should have been initiated by Canada, the C.C.F. leader argued. Economic recovery should be the basic consideration in dealing with Europe, Mr. Coldwell contended.

" . . . I think, too, that the possibilities of democratic development are threatened when disillusionment, starvation, disease and despair are universal."

Mr. Coldwell spoke of signs of a rebirth of extreme nationalism in Germany and said, "This, if not due to despair, at least is fostered by it. To offset it we should assist and encourage the rise of democratic leadership, the trade unions, the co-operatives, and present the opportunities for the common people to develop their own economic security as time passes."

Only One Solution

"Canada's submission asks for the elimination of monopolies. But it is just at this point that fundamental differences appear among the nations. The United States, and probably the present government of this country, approach the problem in the belief that the monopolies can be split up into small competing units. But neither in the United States nor Canada have anti-monopoly laws such as our Combines Investigation Act or the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the United States prevented the monopolization and cartelization of powerful industries."

"It is indeed fantastic to think of splitting up effective mass production units anywhere, when conditions demand immediately the most efficient production possible. European economists agree that the only way of eliminating the huge combines which characterized pre-war Germany is to social-

ize them. . . .

"The private owners of German industry, even when they are not actual war criminals, have surely forfeited all rights to their property, which should be transferred to public ownership and supervised and used to rebuild a devastated Europe, and in due course minister to the common needs of all mankind."

SWEDISH CO-OPS TRUST-BUSTING IS BOON TO FARMERS

CUT FERTILIZER COSTS

COPENHAGEN, (CPA). — A co-operative nitrates factory established at Koping in central Sweden last year has already saved the Swedish farmer about \$750,000, according to information just released by the Kooperativa Forbundet.

Prices of nitrogenous fertilizers last year averaged 21.70 kronor a hundred kilo. The private manufacturers have reduced the price this year to 16.75 kr. This represents a saving for the farmer of 22.8 per cent.

The big reduction is not due to any drop in production costs. On the contrary, both labour and raw material costs show a rising tendency. It can only be seen as an attempt to counter the threat of competition from the co-operatives.

Win Price Battles

Trust-busting, with its logical consequence of fairer consumer prices, is no new feature of the Swedish co-operative movement. Several price battles have been waged in the past and have generally ended in a victory for co-operation.

The classic example is that of the Luma co-operative lamp factory. In 1925 the leading electric lamp firms — Osram, Philips, General Electric, etc. — formed a cartel which was practically a world monopoly. When the co-operative movements of the three Scandinavian countries and Finland united to set up their own factory, the price of electric lamps in Sweden was at once dropped from 1.35 kr. to 0.86 kr. The co-operative factory was able to sell its lamps at 0.80 kr.

Luma factories have since been erected in Norway and Scotland.

"Why don't they show a comedy," asked the American visitor, "instead of this sad scene?"

"They never show comedies at the movies in England on Saturday night, old chap," his British host replied. "They're afraid they will cause laughter in church next day."

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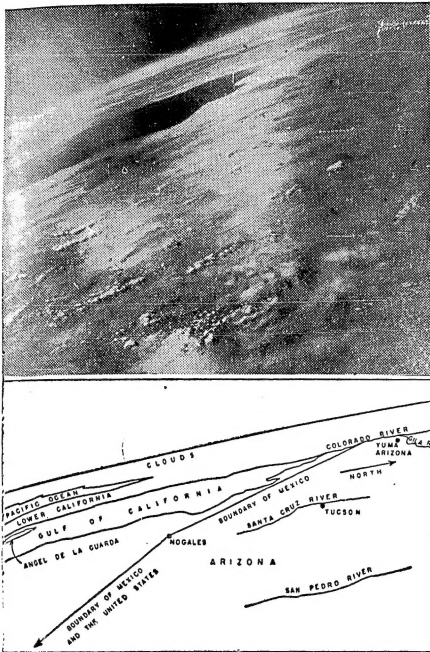
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On Top of the World



Taken from a V-2 rocket 100 miles above the earth, this photo is the highest picture ever made. It offers visual proof that the earth is round (as if any were needed), and shows more than 200,000 square miles of the U.S. and Mexico. The accompanying chart names some of the specific areas photographed.

A BIT OF Nonsense

The mistress entered the kitchen and threw up her hands in horror.

"My goodness, Jane!" she cried. "What a kitchen! Every pot and dish is dirty. The table is a perfect litter. It will take you all night to clear things up. What have you been doing?"

"It is not so much what I've been doing, ma'am," replied Jane, "but your daughter has just been showing me how they boil a potato at her cookery school."

Naturally, the sweet girl's father was annoyed. It was after midnight, and she'd just come home.

"You're late again!" he stormed. "This won't do. You must tell that boy friend of yours that late hours are bad for one."

"Yes, dad—I know," she replied. Then she added, with a sigh: "But they're lovely for two."

The witness was certainly no chicken, and the young lawyer thought it would be to his advantage to get her rattled.

"And now, madam," he said, "I must ask a personal question. How old are you?"

"Young man," she replied, "it isn't more than an hour since the judge objected to hearsay evidence. And I don't remember being born."

Minister: "I made seven hearts happy today!"

Parishioner: "How was that?"

Minister: "Married three couples."

Parishioner: "That only makes six hearts."

Minister: "Well, you don't think I did it for nothing?"

Ibn Saud Gets More

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

ONCE gasoline was a waste material in the production of kerosene. Then we were after "oil for the lamps of China". Now it is high-octane for the planes and diesel-fuel for the ships.

Armies once were said to move on their stomachs. Now they slide on oil.

When foreign ministers talk about Palestine, Turkey, and Greece their words may be of boundaries and peoples; their innermost thoughts must be of oil. To understand what is behind the news remember the stuff that powers the motors and greases the bearings.

The United States has not enough oil to fuel another world war. So statesmen must be oilmen. And the successful oil company president must be a diplomat. For oil for his country's navy and dividends for his shareholders both depend upon his ability to persuade a shiek of Araby, a dictator in South America, or a cabinet minister in Alberta to part with his people's oil a suitable terms.

Under the sands of the Middle East lies an ocean of oil. The experts estimate it variously at from 25 billions to 160 billions of barrels. Even at the low figure that

is considerably more oil than now lies under the United States. How much is it worth? One writer answers that question from its two significant angles: "In cash, enough to make a hundred Rockefeller; as a military asset, as nations count, it is beyond price."

Cultivate Ibn Saud.

Last January obsequious officials of the U.S.-owned Arabian-American Oil Company staged an "elaborate goodwill party" for Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia. He has often been described as the most absolute monarch on earth and holds the power of life and death over his subjects, numbering over half the population of Canada. He may have contemptible social standards. But he has oil. Arabian-American produces about 200,000 barrels a day in his kingdom, pays him a royalty of 23c per barrel.

The Americans are cultivating Ibn Saud. There has been no suggestion that he hold an election. Or spend the \$44,000 per day he receives in oil royalties in relieving the squalor of Saudi Arabia.

Twenty three cents for a barrel of oil. That is about what you would pay for a pint at the service station. But do not think Ibn Saud is a poor bargainer. For 23c per barrel is considerably more than the government of this province nets on royalties from the oil of Alberta.

Time to Change

(Continued from Page 4)

ments having committed themselves to such a system cannot protect the farmer from his better placed competitors. Indeed governments so committed must protect the competitor from the farmer and governments actually do guarantee profits.

One Group Always Wins
There can be no successful co-operative conclusion, and there can be no parity price for farm products, and there can be no relative equality of taxation, income, municipal or indirect, under an arrangement whereby there is recognition that one group in society must always win. It is foolish to work and worry to change the position of different classes in society, no matter how great the moral right or need, if we do not change the rules that govern such groups, and which produce the evils that it seems wise to prevent.

It is easy to claim that certain evils will come from change. But present evils are the result of present rules. And it is time for a change. It is well to remember that while farmers are protesting heavy income tax, lack of parity for their production, low standard of living, inferior school services, no bath tubs and flush toilets, long hours and less leisure, what they are really protesting is the rules that produce the conditions. It is time for a change but the change must be real and not just a new shift.

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JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Other members of the CCF in Alberta have had many opportunities of learning to know and admire our provincial leader, Elmer Roper, but I suppose my own opportunity to discover him in his role of parliamentary chief of the opposition is unique.

Unerringly, Mr. Roper seems to sense the existence of those rare occasions when the opposition can gain something for the people of Alberta by persuasion of the Government. On the other hand when the occasion demands a vigorous fight, as it so often does, no person in the legislature is so devastating to government subtleties and so effective in exposing hypocrisy and inefficiency as is the CCF leader.

He is not doctrinaire on detail, and makes many practical contributions to solution of administrative problems. But the possible gain of 100,000 votes could not budge him to sacrifice one solitary principle of our movement. And I have yet to hear him, no matter how acrimonious the debate, give voice to a single unparliamentary word. Nor has he ever allowed expediency to tempt him into any irresponsible proposal.

Elmer Roper is the dominating personality in the legislature by the obvious though unostentatious Christian morality of his personality, and by his incisive and practical logic in debate.

Three sessions with Elmer Roper as my parliamentary leader have deepened the warmth of my feeling of personal comradeship and have enriched my appreciation of the qualities of the movement which all of us share together.

Elmer Roper is the finest leader any party could hope to have.

Canada Happy Hunting Ground For Free Enterprise

OTTAWA. (CPA). — "Of twenty-two nations surveyed by correspondents of The New York Times, Canada appears to be the only one in which private enterprise can be said to be functioning today with anything like the freedom from government controls that obtains in the United States," says Russell Porter, "Times" writer, in a significant feature article covering two pages of "The Times," on March 3. The article is headed:

"Times survey shows nationalization trend growing outside western hemisphere. . . Future of free enterprise in the world is found uncertain."

From Melbourne, Vienna, Brussels, London, Prague, Paris, Berlin, Salonika, Rome, Tokyo, Warsaw, Moscow, Madrid, Stockholm, Istanbul, and Belgrade—"Times" resident correspondents have summarized the nationalization trend. The Ottawa report stands out conspicuously alone, with an appropriate heading: "Canada Holds Pre-War Ideas."

Failed To Meet Problems

Disregarding all political distinctions, and all variations in the types of autocratic or democratic national control, "The Times" survey clearly shows how private capital and private industry have failed to meet the great post-war problems outside the Western Hemisphere. In communist Russia, in fascist Spain, in democratic Britain, capitalism is on the way out.

The survey is summarized by Russell Porter this way:

"The prospects for the survival of the competitive free enterprise system outside the Western Hemisphere seem covered with uncertainty in view of the growth of nationalization under various forms of socialism and communism."

"The tendency is apparently toward moderate controls in Britain, the western areas of the Conti-

nent and the Pacific and toward extreme application of governmental control in the Soviet Union and its satellites in eastern Europe.

"Since the end of the war, Canadian business and industry have been restored to virtually their pre-war condition, without fundamental changes; price controls have been removed from everything but food and rent."

Britain's nationalization program is planned to leave 90 per cent of the economic system in private hands but hedged about with government restrictions, especially on the use of raw materials and credits and the right to hire and fire.

France

"France has had a mixed economy since the end of the war. Nationalization is written into the new Constitution, but the Government is going slow on the elimination of free enterprise."

"The trend is away from private enterprise toward some form of state control in Italy. The Spanish Government's declared policy is to encourage private enterprise, but the tendency for eight years has been increasingly toward controls."

Sweden

"Sweden is following a program of slow but sure absorption of the bulk of big business and industry despite strong opposition from bankers, industrialists and the co-operative movement. Private enterprise is still active in Belgium, but there are many Government restrictions. Holland has more and stricter restrictions."

"The situation in Germany is in a state of flux because of the occupation, the lack of economic unification and the nation's uncertain future."

Russia

"In Russia private enterprise is, of course, outlawed except for some unimportant activities on the fringe of the totalitarian economy."

It is reported to be on the way out in Hungary. In Poland, it has recently been emphasized that limited private industries are officially welcome, but whether this toleration is a stopgap until the nationalization of basic industries is made to work satisfactorily is not clear.

"For the time being, private enterprise retains considerable position in Czechoslovakia, although industry is 70 per cent nationalized, but the Communist-headed government is opposed to indefinite continuation of the present mixed system."

"Although nationalization laws went into effect in Austria last September, the prospects seem better there for the survival of private enterprise than in the rest of southeastern Europe."

The Balkans

"In the Balkan countries of the Russian sphere — Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugo-slavia and Albania — industry is being completely nationalized; private enterprise is fighting a losing battle there."

"Greek business men hope for a revival of private enterprise when the country becomes more settled."

"The Australian Labor Government owns and controls many major industries. Since the end of the war political pressures have been growing for more socialization."

"In Japan the Government opposes nationalization but is increasing controls over production. Although private enterprise there is in a shaky condition, it is expected to survive during the occupation."

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PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

Committee of the Whole to be considered section by section, the Premier called them out one by one and they all received endorsement, except the one he left until the last. It was for the Mountain View Bible School at Didsbury. As soon as the first section of the bill was called by the chairman, Gordon Taylor of Drumheller quickly got to his feet and made a one-sided attack on the measure, giving to the house a biased recital of half-truths respecting the attitude of the Didsbury ratepayers toward the school's request. Before sitting down he moved that the chairman leave the chair, which is a way to kill a bill in committee. The chairman ruled that the motion was not debatable and the vote was taken without any opportunity to present the other side of the story. The machine was well-oiled and the bill was killed.

It was the most flagrant piece of rank discrimination I have ever seen anywhere, and as ruthless a bit of railroading as ever was performed in any assembly. I haven't any idea why it was done. Of all the requests for tax exemption which were before the house the Didsbury one was certainly not the least deserving. It is a small school and the people who operate it are fine people. Seventy-two per cent of the ratepayers of the town had signed a petition supporting the exemption. But all the other bills were passed and the Didsbury one killed, with members who wanted to call attention to the discrimination gagged by a non-debatable motion. It was contemptible.

I relate this incident as an example of the arrogance which characterizes the government's attitude toward many things. We get the full blast of it. It is not necessary to have a logical argument to answer one of ours. It is only necessary to call our attention to the fact that they have fifty members and we have two. That's an answer for everything. And of course a well-oiled steamroller does constitute a pretty effective argument in any company.

Hog Production

(Continued from page 1)

ducts from Western Canada to the seaboard.

Mr. Allen also suggested that the man who keeps three to six sows is the man who has to be attracted back into production. He suggested that a small income tax exemption of, say, five hundred dollars on income derived from hogs would be a very attractive inducement to the small producers.

A.L.C. Statement

The statement of the Livestock Co-op president follows:

April 1, 1947

Press Statement:
Hugh W. Allen,
President,
Alberta Livestock Co-operative
Limited,
Edmonton & Calgary, Alta.

"The recent increases in prices of feed grain, the changes in regulations governing the sale and purchase of oats and barley for feeding purposes, and the general effects of this change in policy on

hog production in Alberta, was an important subject of discussion at the recent meeting of the board of directors, of Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited, held in Edmonton, March 27th to 29th.

Representative Farm Groups
"Representatives of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, Alberta Farmers' Union, United Farmers of Alberta, with representatives from the Provincial department of Agriculture, being invited to sit in and take part in the discussion.

"The general feeling of the meeting was that these price changes were having a detrimental effect on the campaign to increase hog production. It was very strongly felt that from the point of view of the livestock man, the proposed five dollar acreage bonus on barley (if it had been put in effect) would have been a much better way of bringing the price of feed more in line with wheat prices, and at the same time, not discouraging hog production.

Sore Point

"One of the sorest points with the farmer-producer in Alberta, has been the fact that he has felt all along that the equalization payment formerly made on barley transferred for feeding purposes, discriminated against the farmer who raised his own barley and fed it to his own hogs. The newly instituted drawback on feed grain makes this inequality even more apparent.

"The Alberta farmer is quite aware that he is being offered an attractive market for feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, and that he must not pass it up. He also feels however, that it is much more in his own interest, and to the interests of the province generally that he should turn the great bulk of that feed grain into livestock right in this province.

West Penalized

"Recent developments would seem to show that hog production has been made more attractive in almost every other part of Canada—outside the prairie provinces.

"This attitude on the part of the farmer-producer is getting harder to overcome. It might be only psychological, but the fact that grain marketed through hogs brings at least 25 per cent more income will have to be stressed more frequently and more emphatically, if the desired result in increased production are to be obtained.

"The farmer who only keeps three to six sows—in some seasons when he feels that it is particularly good business—is the man who has to be attracted back into production.

Suggest Tax Exemption

"A small income tax exemption of say five hundred dollars on income derived from hogs would be a very attractive inducement to this type. The government would lose nothing. The increased value of such production would offset that, and the fact that this extra inducement was offered would impress the farmer with the urgency of the matter.

"The scarcity of hog concentrates through the usual channels at the present time, is just another circumstance that is working against increased production.

"The western farmer also feels that if freight subventions are made to Eastern Canada, and to B.C. for increased production, that it would be logical to bonus the freight on export pork products from Western Canada to seaboard, and thus increase the number of hogs in the western provinces, where both feed and breeding stock are available, and where a

really effective total increase could be shown in 1948.

"If it is not possible to move hog prices up as grain prices are increased, then some of the foregoing suggestions will have to be adopted if production in Alberta is to reach the volume that it should attain in the coming year."

Asks Action Now

(Continued from page 1)

would be amended sometime this session.

Not Good Enough

The C.C.F. member was speaking in the debate on the extension of emergency orders-in-council for a year. He said this was necessary to prevent the old age pension from dropping back to \$20 per month, but he was afraid the government was going to let the pension drag on at \$25 for another year. He said the promise to amend the act sometime this session was not good enough, for such an amendment, if it depended upon provincial concurrence, might not come into effect until 1948. Mr. Knowles said that many people suspected that an increase in the old age pension was being held until the eve of an election, and he called upon members of all parties to prod the government in every possible way so as to bring immediate action.

Callousness Deplored

At one point in his speech, when cabinet ministers were objecting to his remarks, Mr. Knowles offered to sit down immediately if any minister would promise to have the old age pension amendments brought before the House even within one month. The only reply was from Veterans' Affairs Minister Mackenzie who said, "Your price is too high." Mr. Knowles deplored the callousness of the government in the face of the suffering of Canada's old people and called for an end of the delay in dealing with this important human matter.

Probe of Mental

(Continued from page 1)

al hospitals. There were no such misgivings, he said.

This claim was refuted by C.C.F. Leader Elmer E. Roper who said that articles in a national magazine and statements already in the legislature had created misgivings in the minds of many people. "If," he said, "the government refuses to grant the request for an investigation there will be misgivings. If the government is satisfied that affairs in the institutions are as they should be it should not hesitate to set up an investigating commission," he added.

J. P. Page, Opposition Leader, also contended that there was "a feeling of doubt" in the minds of more people about the conditions in the mental institutions than the government imagined.

A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F., and Arthur Wray, ousted Social Credit from Banff-Cochrane, also supported Mr. Williams' motion.

Irvine Rebuke

(Continued from page 1)

faith in the democracy of which he is a part.

Deliberately Fostered

"I think the fear of power constantly expressed in the house is symptomatic. It is a symptom of a mal-education or mis-education which has been deliberately fostered in Canada by the few who have power, who like to use it, and who enjoy being corrupted by it."

The same "mis-education" was apparent in popular objections to taxation, Mr. Irvine said.

"I never knowed farmers who have been farming at a loss for a complete decade in the past. They are farming at a loss, largely because monopolists, mortgage companies, railway companies and banks were overcharging them in

prices, in freight rates and in interest rates. Yet they kept on farming."

"But when a government taxes much less from them than the monopolists do, and leaves them with much more, what do they do? They say, 'We won't milk cows for money.' That is what they say. 'We don't mind milking cows for mortgage companies; we don't mind milking cows for monopolists; but when it comes to milking cows to pay taxes to our country, which money comes back to us in social services—no, we won't do that.'"

Won't Allow Vote

(Continued from page 1)

parties, the C.C.F. Leader, Elmer Roper, said he thought the members of the legislature should be prepared to stand up and be counted on the question of whether or not they approved of the sentiments expressed by the Board.

Anti-Democratic

A. J. E. Liesemer said the report of the Board with its anti-democratic statements could not be taken alone. It is definitely related to totalitarian trends in the government, and to the political censorship of films and the banning by the government-controlled radio station of the talks by the Alberta Educational Council.

The method employed by the government to prevent the C.C.F. motion from coming to a vote was to have one of its members adjourn the debate which was not renewed, allowing the motion to die on the order paper.

FREE DENTAL CARE FOR N.Z. CHILDREN

UP TO 16 YEARS

By MAURICE KITCHING,

WELLINGTON, N.Z. — New Zealand has in the past had a poor record of dental health, and today most adult New Zealanders have teeth which compare badly with those of the people of other countries.

But active steps taken by the department of health to combat that state of affairs are already resulting in an improvement among children, and the rising generation of New Zealanders will probably show as good a set of teeth as any other civilized country.

First shot in the campaign for better teeth was fired in 1921 when the health department instituted the school dental service to provide regular free dental treatment to the primary school children, that is, of an age running up to 11 or 12. Today there are more than 400 of these clinics at key points throughout the Dominion. They are staffed by some 500 dental nurses all specially trained for the job and they give treatment to about 150,000 from more than 220 schools, both state-run and denominational. In addition the clinics are treating about 20,000 children below the school starting age of five years.

Kept Dentally Fit

All children are kept dentally fit until they pass out of the primary schools by getting all necessary treatment and an examination every six months where no treatment is needed. Local administration of the clinics is in the hands of committees of the children's parents and other local residents.

Until this month there were some children not covered by the scheme because there was no clinic handy to their place of residence; and once a child passed out of primary school into secondary school the treatment stopped.

The Labor government has for a long time wanted to better this position, but has been prevented until now by war conditions and the shortage of dentists.

But now a start has been made. From the beginning of February the social security scheme was widened to enable all children under 16 years not

now receiving treatment at school clinics and all who last year were in the highest class used treatment at their local dental clinics, irrespective of age, to get treatment from private dentists at the expense of the Social Security Fund. The former classes can get free treatment only up to the age of 16, the latter up to the age of 19. Eventually, all adolescents up to 19 years will be eligible for free dental treatment, but the Government and the New Zealand Dental Association want to find from experience just how much work the private dentists can handle this way before embarking on the full scheme.

"The response from the dentists is most encouraging, and we hope that ultimately dental disease in this country will be brought under complete control," said Health Minister A. H. Nordmeyer.

DOMESTIC WHEAT PRICE IS UPPED TO EXPORT LEVEL

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The 20c differential between wheat sold on the domestic market and wheat sold for export has been wiped out by the federal government—a change long sought by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and by C.C.F. members of the House of Commons.

Canadian millers pay only 77c per bushel for wheat. The difference between this figure and the floor price is made up by a government subsidy, with the object of keeping down the cost of bread.

Formerly the farmer got \$1.35 for wheat used in Canada and \$1.55 for export wheat (No. 1 Northern), but \$1.55 will now be paid for all wheat received by the government Wheat Board. In effect, the government subsidy to the millers is increased.

The statement of revised government policy was made in Ottawa Monday by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Wheat prices were in the news again last Tuesday with the tabling of a proposed international wheat agreement, to be discussed in March at the London meeting of the International Wheat Conference. It is one of several "commodity agreements" put forward by F.A.O. The proposed wheat prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.55 a bushel, for an undetermined number of years.

COMMON PEOPLE BENEFIT FROM C.C.F. BUDGET

REGINA.—"This budget will do much for the common people of Saskatchewan than any budget ever introduced in our province," Premier T. C. Douglas declared in winding up the budget debate. Then, dissociating himself and his party from any connection with Communists, he flayed A. W. Embury (A.S.V.R.) and people like him who "saw reds everywhere and engaged in witch hunts." He charged Mr. Embury with posing as a veterans' representative while trying to obtain a coalition nomination in Regina. Turning to the international scene, the premier declared the C.C.F. stood for "world peace based on collective action."

"A vote against this budget is a vote against increased old age pensions, a vote against medical, dental and other services provided for the aged and the blind, a vote against grants to municipal districts, to the cancer clinic, for education, for clearing land for veterans, and for the new medical school at Saskatoon, and a vote against better power and highway facilities for our province."

The budget passed by a record vote of 42 to 7. Voting against it were five Liberal members and two armed service representatives, M. J. Dobie and A. W. Embury.

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